I

Claims:

1. Compounds of formula I

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in which

- is  $C_1-C_{10}$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy- $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3-C_8$ -cycloal-kyl- $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2-C_{10}$ -alkenyl,  $C_2-C_{10}$ -alkynyl,  $C_4-C_{10}$ -alkadienyl,  $C_1-C_{10}$ -haloalkyl, trihydrocarbylsilyl, formyl,  $C_1-C_{10}$ -alkanoyl or  $C_1-C_{10}$ -alkoxycarbonyl group being attached either to the nitrogen in the 3- or 4-position;
- is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkynyl,

  C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkadienyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl,

  C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>14</sub>-bicycloalkyl, phenyl, naphthyl, 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl or heterocyclic groups containing one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one sulfur or oxygen atom as ring members;

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R<sup>3</sup> is phenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl or 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl containing besides carbon atoms one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one sulfur or oxygen atom as ring members;

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R<sup>4</sup> is halogen, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkylamino or di- $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -alkylamino;

wherein the bent line indicates that the double Bond may be located between the 3- and 9- position or the 4- and 9-Position; and the zigzag line indicates that the groups connected may have the (E)- or (Z)-configuration;

R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>4</sup> groups independently from one another may be unsubstituted or substituted by one to three groups R<sup>a</sup>:

Ra halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl,
C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-halocycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, tri-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylsilyl, phenyl, halo- or dihalophenyl or pyridyl.

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- 2. Compounds of formula I according to claim 1 in which  $R^1$  is a straight chained or branched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl or formyl.
- 5 3. Compounds of formula I according to claim 1 in which  $R^2$  represents a straight chained or branched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_5$ - $C_8$ -bicycloalkyl or  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl.
- 10 4. Compounds of formula I according to claim 1 in which R<sup>3</sup> represents optionally substituted phenyl.
  - 5. Compounds of formula I according to claim 1 in which R<sup>4</sup> represents halogen.
- Compounds of formula I according to claim 1 in which R<sup>3</sup> is an optionally substituted phenyl group of formula

wherein # denotes the bond to the triazolopyrimidine ring and

- 25  $L^1$  is fluoro,  $L^2$  is hydrogen or fluoro,  $L^3$  is hydrogen or fluoro or methoxy and  $L^4$  is hydrogen, fluoro or chloro.
- A process for the preparation of compounds of formula I as defined in claim 1 which comprises treating compounds of formula II

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in which  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are as defined in claim 1;

with an alkylation agent of formula III

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in which

45 R<sup>1</sup> is as defined in claim 1, and X represents a leaving group, in the presence of a base or a buffer system.

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- 8. A fungicidal composition having a first compound of formula I as defined in claim 1 wherein  $\mathbb{R}^1$  is at the 3-position, and a second compound of formula I wherein  $\mathbb{R}^1$  is at the 4-Position.
- 5 9. A fungicidal composition which comprises a carrier and a fungicidal effective amount of at least one compound of formula I as defined in claim 1.
- 10. A method for controlling harmful fungi, which comprises treating the fungi or the materials, plants, the soil or the seed to be protected against fungal attack with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1.

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